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and there a page ; of more considerable additions there are two : the earlier pages of Chapter IV. on colonization are excerpted from Robertson's *America* without any indication of the fact, and pp. 312-330 are not in Deberle. The opening and closing sentences of some of the chapters will show the nature of the plagiarism as well as anything short of a comparison of both volumes in detail.

*History of South America.*

P. 139, "Columbia is called to fill at no distant date one of the first positions among the nations of South America."

P. 140, "The republic of Nueva Granada showed that it had acted with the greatest prudence by refraining from employing force to retain Venezuela in the union."

P. 154, "battles not very sanguinary, in truth, and which, it must be admitted, do not at all resemble those terrible encounters which stain with blood the streets of European capitals."

P. 293, "Of all the republics which were formed in America on the emancipation of the Spanish colonies, Chili has had the least chequered existence."

*Histoire de l'Amérique du Sud.*

P. 142, "la Colombie peut occuper un jour le premier rang parmi les peuples du Sud-Amérique."

P. 143, "La Nouvelle-Granade avait agi sagement en n'essayant pas de retenir Vénézuëla par la force, dans une union."

P. 161, "batailles peu sanglantes, il est vrai, et qui ne ressemblent guère, a-t-on besoin de le dire, à ces chocs terribles dont retentissent encore après tant d'années les boulevards et les rues de nos capitales."

P. 338, "De toutes les républiques sorties de l'émancipation des colonies espagnoles, la République du Chili est celle qui a reçu en partage l'existence la moins accidentée."

These brief citations are merely examples taken at random for illustration. It is clear from them that Mr. Jones has given us a faithful rendering of his Spanish text. One cannot but lament, however, that his labor should have been thus expended, when the same effort would have enabled him to make accessible to English readers the new edition of Deberle which has been revised and brought down to date by Alfred Milhaud (Paris, 1897). That Deberle's work sorely needed revision in the chapter on the discoveries will be instantly perceived by every student who examines the present volume, and it is not less obvious that a *History of South America* "to the present time" ought not to end in 1876. Mr. Jones is evidently a novice in history and geography or else he would have been staggered by such assertions as the following which appear in his text: "The Scandi-

navians settled successively in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia as well as in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, keeping up communications with these countries until the middle of the fourteenth century," p. 1; or this "Three days after setting sail Columbus arrived at the Canaries," etc. Deberle is responsible for the first of these extraordinary statements, but not for the second, which is one of only two cases, so far as I have noticed, in which the process of double translation has betrayed the original. My eye has not fallen on any glaring errors in Deberle's chapters on the history of the South American states and this part of his work will be found to contain a clear and concise account of their political life during the first two generations of their independence.

In view of the facts in the case, Mr. Jones and his publishers can hardly do less, in justice to Deberle and to the public, than to change the title-page so that the book will seem to be what it is, a translation of Deberle with slight additions. Would it, however, be too much to ask of Mr. Jones that he revise and extend his text so as to conform to Milhaud's improved edition? He would then give the public something for which it can be more sincerely grateful than for this version of a Spanish translation of an antiquated original.

EDWARD G. BOURNE.

*The Homeric Palace*, by Norman Morrison Isham, A.M., Architect (Providence, The Preston and Rounds Company, 1898, pp. viii, 72). This little book is a brief discussion, with illustrative sketches, of the architectural questions which have been raised by the Mycenaean excavations. The problem that the author sets himself, pp. 4, 5, 6, is to combine the testimony of the Homeric poems in regard to the dwellings of the chieftains with that of the excavations at Troy, Mycenae, Tiryns and Gha, and then by process of comparison to evolve a typical Homeric palace. To solve such a problem as this with any completeness in the space of seventy-two small pages is obviously impossible, and the evidence derived from the poems is not discussed at all. The result is that we have a study of the *Mycenaean* palace with a little Homer thrown in, and a constant tendency to lose sight of the distinction at first recognized between what is Mycenaean and what is Homeric. We are told, for example, p. 18, that the "great shields which the Homeric heroes carried" were "a sort of leather semi-cylinder held in front, reaching from head to heel, and from side to side," a view which from the evidence of the poems it would be hard to maintain without important modification. In spite of Reichel's brilliant treatise, statements about the Homeric as distinguished from the Mycenaean shield may well be couched in terms at least as cautious as those of Tsountas and Manatt, *Mycenaean Age*, p. 210, and even the over-conservative views of Ridgeway, *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, XVI. 115, are not to be lightly set aside. In spite, however, of Mr. Isham's too great inclination to regard the question of the relation of the Homeric to the Mycenaean civilization as *res adjudicata*, his book ought to be interesting and useful to teachers who have